

Mapline

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The International Conference on the History of Cartography

The 12th International Conference on the History of Cartography met in Paris this year on 7–11 September. It was an enjoyable and in many ways an encouraging conference. The location was superb and tempted participants to sneak off to the libraries and archives, into the small restaurants and charming squares of Paris, and out into the surrounding countryside. The organizers provided a number of delightful receptions and the exposition at the Archives nationales composed of over 500 maps was astounding in the beauty, variety, and number of maps. [The Archives nationales has published a catalogue of the exhibition: *Espace Français: Vision et Aménagement, XVIe–XIXe Siècle*. Paris: Archives nationales, 1987.] The papers revealed the breadth of research now being conducted in the history of cartography. And new areas of interest such as nineteenth- and twentieth-century cartography, and the relationship between mapping and the history of science were very much in evidence.

The themes selected by the conference organizers were for the most part strong. The varied subjects covered under the session headings suggest, however, that future conferences might benefit from a less

thematic approach. It might be fair to ask how much someone writing on Sanudo the Elder has to say to an author concerned with the cartography involved in the Treaty of Versailles. While both papers may offer first-rate scholarship, the potential provided by the conference is unrealized if participants in a session cannot find adequate common ground. Perhaps, in addition to sessions organized around loose themes, panels devoted to different aspects of a more narrowly defined subject and composed of scholars working in the same time period, country, or with maps from the same tradition, etc. could be established. The “Cadastral Mapping and Social History” sessions approached this model. There are also indications that a little more rigor in accepting papers would be rewarded.

The following summary is based on the written papers available to the author. Consequently, a number of good papers are omitted from this discussion. [Notably Monique Pelletier’s, “Evolution de la Carte de France.”] This summary attempts to review together papers with common themes, but the division of the papers according to theme does not always correspond to that of the conference organizers.

Some of the healthiest sessions with cogent discussion and clear mutual interest were devoted to medieval mappaemundi and cosmographic mapping. A few of these papers considered the broader intellectual or political context within which they were produced. The maps of the Holy Land, Jerusalem, and Acre in the *Liber secretorum* were revealed by Oswald and Margaret Dilke to be Sanudo's and an integral part of his urgent call for a crusade against the infidel and an invasion of Egypt in the 14th century. [O.A.W. Dilke and Margaret S. Dilke, "Marin Sanudo the Elder, Venetian Propagandist, and His Use of Maps."] Through an examination of Roger Bacon's coordinate system, and its classical origins, David Woodward explored the philosophical diversity behind different coordinate systems. He pointed out that the absence of maps cannot be assumed to reflect ignorance of sophisticated cartographic principles and he counseled consultation of a wider range of classical and medieval texts for the study of early modern cartography. [David Woodward, "Roger Bacon's 'Map' and Concepts of Coordinates in the Middle Ages."] The cosmographic "Chonha Do" maps which survived in Korea from at least the 14th century to the 19th century were described by Shannon McCune. He argued the Korean origins of the map, the superficial impact of western mapping on its appearance, and speculated on its possible purpose. [Shannon McCune, "The 'Chonha Do': a Korean World Map."]

Most of the cosmographical papers explored a particular map. In a detailed analysis of Hugues de Saint Victor's mappaemundi, Danielle Lecoq elucidated Hugues' dedication to teaching his strongly historical, cosmological, theological, and escatological understanding of the world through drawing. [Danielle Lecoq, "La 'Mappemonde' du 'de Arca Noe Mystica' d'Hugues de Saint Victor (1125–1130)."] Armin Wolf argued that the unusual depiction of Christ on the Ebstorf map suggests that the map was intended as a depiction of creation. [Armin Wolf, "News on the Ebstorf World Map." (Comments based on the abstract only)] Rolf Lindemann argued that the true date of the Ebstorf map (of 1213) was provided by the cartographer in a chronogramme. He found corroboration in information on the map, in significant omissions, and in what is known of its script. [Rolf Lindemann, "A

New Dating of the Ebstorf Mappamundi."] Graham Haslam compared a fragment of a map found among the records of the Duchy of Cornwall to the Hereford Mappamundi, the Psalter map, and a manuscript by Petrus Comestor. In so doing he arrived at an approximate date (1260–1285), a purpose (illustration of a history), and a probable cartographer for the fragment (Richard de Bello). [Graham Haslam, "The Duchy of Cornwall Map Fragment."] Peter Barber looked at the late-14th-century Aslake world map, as a representative of a type of mappaemundi derived from the no longer extant Westminster map. He described it as exceptional, however, in its adoption of information from a Catalan portolan. [Peter Barber, "Old Encounters New: The Aslake World Map."] Krystyna Szykula described a moral map recently found at the Wroclaw University Library which placed a sinning and priest-ridden world in the mouth of a monster. Based on its strong Reformation content, she considered it to be post 1570. [Krystyna Szykula, "Pseudo-Medieval Fabulous French Wall Map of the World."]

Cadastral mapping and social history was the organizing committee's theme that most successfully combined and contrasted research being conducted in diverse parts of the world on similar problems. Roger Kain explained the British government's intervention in tithe payment (1836) and its use of cadastral maps in the tithe commutation. He also briefly placed British tithe mapping in the context of cadastral mapping in Europe and the United States, and he described a project to compile an index and coverage diagrams for the tithe maps of all English and Welsh counties. [Roger Kain, "The State and Cadastral Mapping: The English Government's Mid-Nineteenth-Century Tithe Surveys."] Lodovico Branca described a late-16th-century collection of 3,000 manuscript maps in the Florence archives that depict the region around Florence. They are detailed and rigorous public-works maps that portray roads, buildings, and the names of some landowners. [Lodovico Branca, "La Collection de l'Archive 'Capitani di Parte Guelfa' Nommée 'Popoli e Strade' Comme Exemple de Reproduction Systématique du Territoire Autour de Florence à la Fin du XVIe Siècle."] Carlo Vivoli examined the very mixed 18th-century maps of feudal property prepared or collected in response to the Grand Duke of Tuscany's

1772 regulation that the feudal regions be mapped. [Carlo Vivoli, "Cartographie et Institutions: Les Plans des Fiefs de la Toscane du XVIIIe Siècle."] Geraldine Beech looked at the turbulent history of cadastral mapping and land registration in 19th-century Britain and detailed the reasons for and the effects of the postponement of compulsory land registration until the end of the century. [Geraldine Beech, "Cartography and the State: The British Land Registry Experience."] And in a beautifully illustrated talk, Kazutaka Unno described the county survey carried out in Echizen Province in the late 16th century. He concluded that the resultant maps were part of an imperially directed national assessment of land productivity. [Kazutaka Unno, "Government Cartography in Sixteenth-Century Japan."]

Papers devoted to exploration and discovery cartography were numerous but were also some of the least original contributions. One of the themes provided by the conference organizers, the cartography of islands, fell within the purview of exploration and discovery cartography. Marie-Thérèse Gambin traced the depiction of Ceylon from the Middle Ages to the late 16th century. [Marie-Thérèse Gambin, "L'île de Taprobane: Problèmes de Cartographie dans l'Océan Indien."] The image of Christopher Buondelmonti as a first-hand observer and recorder of islands was resuscitated by Hilary Louise Turner through the identification of the so-called abbreviated Isolario as an earlier and more original version. [Hilary Louise Turner, "Christopher Buondelmonti: Adventurer, Explorer, and Cartographer."] Luciano Tajoli discussed Andrea Bianco's depiction of a number of key Atlantic islands. [Luciano Tajoli, "Atlantic Islands in the Maps of Andrea Bianco."] Wilcomb Washburn argued that the island depictions on portolan charts, isolario, and early explorers' maps should not be judged as imprecise but should be understood to be depicting no more than the rough size and location of islands. [Wilcomb E. Washburn, "The Form of Islands in Fifteenth-, Sixteenth-, and Seventeenth-Century Cartography."] And Henriette Ozanne revised the depiction of the Moluccas in Spanish and Portuguese mapping of the 16th century as evidence of the Spanish-Portuguese conflict over the Papal division of the world. [Henriette Ozanne, "La Découverte Cartographique des Moluques."]

Many of the remaining essays on exploration and discovery continued old discussions and debates. The Juan de la Cosa map is the oldest surviving map from the voyages of exploration in the Americas. Its authenticity and the sources of its distortions have long been debated. Ricardo Cerezo Martinez reviewed that literature and added some of his own speculations on the declination-loxodromic- and projection-based causes of its distinctive appearance. [Ricardo Cerezo Martinez, "Apport à l'Étude de la Carte de Juan de la Cosa."] W.G.L. Randles provided a clear and concise summary of what is known about the transformation of Mediterranean navigational techniques to transoceanic navigation. [W.G.L. Randles, "From the Mediterranean Portolan Chart to the Marine World Chart of the Great Discoveries: the Crisis in Cartography in the 16th Century."] Alfredo Pinheiro Marques looked again at the oldest known Portuguese charts and disputed some of the dates and assumptions of Armando Cortesao, Marcel Destombes, Roberto Almagia, etc. [Alfredo Pinheiro Marques, "The Dating of the Oldest Portuguese Charts."]

Other papers returned to the maps or documentary sources and looked at them anew. Surprised by the detailed depiction of Ethiopia on Fra Mauro's "carte moderne," Bertrand Hirsch studied the toponymy on the three known versions of Fra Mauro's "carte moderne." He determined that the information was derived from a single prototype or source and argued that it was probably provided by Ethiopians visiting Italy for the Council of Florence in 1441. The information was of a quality not equalled for 200 years. [Bertrand Hirsch, "Les Sources de la Cartographie Occidentale de l'Ethiopie (1450-1600): l'Exemple des Regions du Lac Tana."] W.A.R. Richardson traced the evolution of the depiction of southeast Asia from Ptolemy to Marco Polo to the Portuguese. [W.A.R. Richardson, "Piloting a Toponymic Course through 16th Century South-East Asian Waters."] Lucie Lagarde followed Delisle's "Western Sea" through the Delisle-Nolin litigation, discussed the sources of his information, and the political implications of his hypotheses. [Lucie Lagarde, "Guillaume Delisle et la Mer de l'Ouest, Quelques Précisions sur Ses Conceptions, Tirées du Procès Delisle-Nolin et de Ses Relations avec le P. Jean Bobé."] Through

a survey of 63 known examples of the Ruysch world map, Donald McGuirk provided a new look at the states of the map and filled in blanks in our understanding of it. [Donald L. McGuirk Jr., "Ruysch World Map Census."] A study of Chinese marine charts of the 15th to 17th centuries (discovered and written about by Zhang Sun) was undertaken by Mei-Ling Hsu. In a comparison of these charts with those of Zheng He's, she found that the former were from an old and perhaps a more popular and pragmatic tradition of maritime mapping. [Mei-Ling Hsu, "Chinese Maritime Cartography: An Analysis of Sea Charts of the 15th-17th Centuries."]

The three remaining exploration and discovery presentations were broad overviews. John Bye reconsidered the early depiction of Australia and identified its "discovery" as analogous to "discoveries" through modern space exploration. [John A. T. Bye, "On the Inversion of the Waldseemüller (1507) Coastline of Eastern Asia as the Primogenitor of the Eastern Coastline of the Java-La-Grande on the Dieppe Maps."] Marvin Falk briefly described the Russian, Spanish and British exploration and mapping of what was once Russian America. [Marvin Falk, "Mapping Russian America, 1790-1867."] Bruce Solnick provided a brief summary of the history of the mapping of the Caribbean similar to that in his Ottawa 1985 paper. [Bruce B. Solnick, "West Indian Islands: Maps and Descriptions, Especially the Eighteenth Century."]

Related to the concern with exploration and discovery were numerous papers on portolan charts. These too continued old and well-worn discussions. Captain Michea reexamined the way in which portolan charts might have been used in navigation. [Hubert Michea, "Les Marteloires et la Conception des Premières Cartes Marines, 1290-1547, ou la Projection d'un Itinéraire à Routes Magnétiques Successives."] Peter Mesenburg undertook a cartometric analysis of thirteen portolan charts and concluded, in contradiction to most studies, that all portolan charts were derived from a single prototype, itself the product of geodetic surveys. [Peter Mesenburg, "Les Portulans, Géométrie et Affinité."] The history of the mathematical development of loxodromica in the 16th and 17th centuries was presented by Raymond d'Hollander. He traced the key theoretical and practical developments through Pedro

Nunes, Gerard Mercator, Edward Wright, Simon Stevin, Willebrord Snellius and a host of other theoreticians. [Raymond d'Hollander, "Historique de la Loxodromie."]

Several interesting papers dealt with the theme of island mapping within the context of Greek geographic thought. In Francesco Prontera's view, the mythical, paradoxical, and utopian ideas surrounding islands in the writings of Homer and Diodorus typify the literary approach of the Greeks to islands and insular themes. [Francesco Prontera, "La Cartographie des Îles: Mythe et Réalité dans l'Antiquité."] The roots of the Greek depiction of Ceylon were traced back to Indian sources by Anada Abeydeera and its medieval mythical depiction was described. [Anada Abeydeera, "Aspects Mythiques de la Cartographie de Ceylan de l'Antiquité à la Renaissance."] Germaine Aujac demonstrated the mythical power of Pythéas' Thulé in its survival and movement on maps from the vague description of Pythéas to the imaginative depictions of Eratosthenes, Ptolemy, Marinus of Tyre, and Orosius. [Germaine Aujac, "L'île de Thulé, de Pythéas à Ptolémée."]

Several of the conference papers demonstrated an underlying interest in Napoleonic cartography and the influence of Napoleon on military, scientific, and social mapping. Among these were papers by Hans Brunner, Marcel Watelet, and Gerard Baptiste. Hans Brunner explored von Odeleben's role as a Saxon officer, witness and guarantor of the safety of Napoleon's troops marching through Saxony in 1813, and as a cartographer. In spite of von Odeleben's involvement in this turbulent period of history, Brunner considers von Odeleben to have been a defender of both the environment and of peace. [Hans Brunner, "Otto von Odeleben, Ses Rapports avec Napoléon et la Cartographie Saxonne."] Marcel Watelet's paper brought to the attention of the participants the surveys conducted in the north of France between 1816 and 1818 by the post-Napoleon occupying armies of Prussia, Russia, and England. He argued that these surveys provide a valuable source for the study of the historical geography of the region and that they reveal much about the state of cartography and its military and political role in the period. [Marcel Watelet, "La Cartographie du Nord et Nord-est de

la France Réalisée entre 1816 et 1818 par les Armées de la Coalition.”] In describing a missed opportunity to establish a single cartographic directorate through the *Bureau du Cadastre* between 1798 and 1802, Gerard Baptiste provided insight into the administrative confusion of Revolutionary- and early-Empire cartography. [Gerard Baptiste, “Aux Origines du Cadastre Napoléonien: le Bureau du Cadastre (1791–1802).”]

A number of papers discussed maps of particular towns. Teresa Colletta focused on the extant cartography of Naples, its value in reconstructing the history of the city, the various techniques used in the reproduction of urban maps, and provided a brief summary of the precadastral mapping of Naples. [Teresa Colletta, “La Cartographie Historique des Villes aux Seizième et Dixseptième Siècles: les Techniques Diverses des Représentations: le Cas de Naples.”] Cracow received by far the most attention. Through the maps made by its professors and students, Janina Stoksik traced the influence of the Jagellonian University in geodetic and topographic science in Poland and especially in the region of Cracow. [Janina Stoksik, “Les Plans Connus et Inconnus de la Ville de Cracovie du XVII et du XVIII Siècles et leur Rapport à l’Université Jagellonne.”] Maria Birkenmajer-Borowiejska looked at two maps of Cracow produced toward the end of the 18th century as examples of the tendency toward urban modernization. [Maria Birkenmajer-Borowiejska, “Deux Cartes Anciennes de Cracovie — Exemple de l’Action Cartographique en Pologne dans la Deuxième Moitié du XVIII Siècle.”] And Zofia Traczewska-Bialek examined a series of 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century maps of Cracow with a view to determining their scale, accuracy and distortion, orientation, the basis of their measurement, and their geodetic quality. [Zofia Traczewska-Bialek, “Sur les Fondements Géodésiques et sur la Valeur Cartométrique des Anciennes Cartes Grande Echelle de la Ville de Cracovie du XVII Siècle Jusqu’au XIX Siècle.”] Ian Kinniburgh made a detailed study of David Reid’s plan of the town of Greenock, how it was financed, and how it was surveyed. [Ian A. G. Kinniburgh, “David Reid’s Plan of Greenock, 1818.”] J. M. Scurfield described the extremely rapid growth of Victoria, Australia and depicted it with maps of the time. [J. M. Scurfield,

“The Cartographic Record of Urban Development in Victoria, Australia.”]

Some of the urban essays were more concerned with the value of maps in elucidating urban growth. A paper by Bernard Rouleau argued convincingly that large-scale cadastral maps are valuable both for the investigation of the mechanism of past urbanization and for town planning which preserves the history and spirit of the town. [Bernard Rouleau “Paris: Lecture et Aménagement d’un Espace Urbain à Partir des Plans Parcellaires Anciens.”] Piotr Greiner made the point that for the study of the towns of Upper Silesia a variety of sources must be used including classical town plans, medieval plans, and large-scale engineering sketches. [Piotr Greiner, “Problems in the Studies of the History of the Urban Cartography of Upper Silesia.” (Based on abstract)] And through a discussion of Cambel’s maps of the proposed town of Dartmouth on the Mississippi, David Bosse demonstrated how critical the examination of context is to understanding the function and nature of maps. [David Bosse, “Cartography and Policy: the Proposed Town of Dartmouth, 1774.”]

Cartography and its relations to other sciences was touched upon by a number of presentations. Kenneth Taylor looked at an early episode (1760’s) in the history of geological mapping: the Pasumot-Desmarest survey of the Auvergne. Taylor studied the correspondence between Pasumot (the cartographer) and Desmarest (the geologist) to gain insight into the conditions of their work, and the role of governmental patronage in shaping it. He found, among other things, that Pasumot was every bit the scientist that Desmarest was, and that his “geographer’s way of seeing” was invaluable to the collaboration. [Kenneth Taylor, “New Light on Geological Mapping in Auvergne During the Eighteenth Century: the Pasumot-Desmarest Collaboration.”] Karen Cook investigated the process by which the color symbolization on the first geological Ordnance survey map was decided and cast light on the design and geological complexity of the decisions. She also briefly placed the decisions within the context of European geological mapping and geological thought. [Karen S. Cook, “Design Sources of the First Ordnance Geological Survey Map: Henry T. de la Beche and the Geological So-

ciety of London.”] Catherine Bressolier and Louise Menanteau described the features depicted in the large-scale engineering maps covering coastal Andalousia and the Arcachon basin; and they related the evolution in depiction to developments in military thinking, measurement, and instrumentation. [Catherine Bressolier and Louise Menanteau, “La Carte, Mémoire d’une Époque: les Littoraux de la Basse Andalousie (Espagne) et du Bassin d’Arcachon (France), du Milieu du XVIIe Siècle au Début du XIXe.”] Anne Godlewska looked at the participation of French geographers in the conquests of Egypt (1798–1801) and Algeria (1839–1842). She concluded that between the two expeditions both cartography and geography in France underwent a revolution that removed cartography as the key element in scholarly geographic inquiry and restricted geography to descriptive synthesis.

Technological innovations in cartography in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were discussed by three authors. Ingrid Kretschmer examined the role of the military geographical institute in Vienna as one of the largest and most innovative official cartographic centers of the 19th century involved in map collection and storage, topographic map production, and the training of cartographic specialists. The author traced its activities from its conception in the Napoleonic *Depot de la guerre*, through the second Austro-Hungarian topographic survey, the development and dissemination of photogrammetry, stereophotogrammetry, and zincography, to its demise in 1920. [Ingrid Kretschmer, “Austrian Innovations in Nineteenth Century Cartography”] Mark Monmonier recounted the vicissitudes of the daily weather map from the first blush of excitement in the mid-19th century, through its relatively common use, to its neglect in the 1930s. [Mark Monmonier, “Telegraphy, Iconography, and the Weather Map: Cartographic Weather Reports by the United States Weather Bureau.”] While Robert Karrow considered the impact of the invention of the telegraph on longitude determination in the United States and the rest of the northern hemisphere from 1846 to 1904. [Robert W. Karrow, “Star Time and Telegraph: The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Development of a World-Wide Telegraphic Longitude Network, 1846–1904.”]

The strong theme of the relationship of mapping to power was touched upon by many presentations, but plumbed by relatively few. Brian Harley brought Foucault’s concepts of “the relationship between social power and knowledge” and “the episteme” to bear on the issue of silences on maps. He discussed intentional and unintentional silences and examined them in a wide variety of historical/cartographic contexts. [Brian Harley, “Silences and Secrecy: The Hidden Agenda of State Cartography in Early Modern Europe.”] The maps of Josephe Bouchette (1815 and 1831) and their reflection of both aspirations for economic development and the nature of the Quebec countryside under English colonial rule was the subject of Claude Boudreau’s presentation. [Claude Boudreau, “La Carte du Bas-Canada de 1831: Reflet d’une Réalité et Témoin des Aspirations de l’État.”] Hirotada Kawamura looked at the provincial maps compiled in Japan in the Edo period. He examined their political content and meaning, the processes by which they were produced, changes in their nature and symbolization, and the relationship between their function and the power they bestowed on their keepers. [Hirotada Kawamura, “Kuni-ezu (provincial maps) Compiled by the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan.”] Michael Mikos reviewed the key role of royal patronage in the development of Polish military cartography in the otherwise scientifically dry period of the 17th and 18th centuries. [Michael J. Mikos, “Les Rois Polonais et la Cartographie.”] Lisette Danckaert examined key 19th-century maps of Belgium made by commercial mapmakers by order of the government — or with the assistance of the government — and used by the government. She concluded that there was a commercial/governmental symbiosis involved in much of the most important 19th-century-Belgian mapping of Belgium, and indeed beyond the borders of the realm. [Lisette Danckaert, “Symbiose État-Privé dans la Cartographie Belge du XIXe Siècle.”]

Several papers were primarily concerned with “national” traditions of mapping. The nature of Prussian cartography in the 18th century and its value as an index of economic and political power was discussed by Wolfgang Scharfe. He also identified five types and four major periods of Prussian cartography in this period. [Wolfgang Scharfe,

“L’État Prussien et la Cartographie Prussienne au XVIIIe Siècle.”] Silvino Salgaro described the evolution of mapping in the Republic of Venice after the 15th century as part of a revolution in control over territory and space. [Silvino Salgaro, “La Cartographie en tant que Méthode de Gestion Territoriale: le Cas de la République de Venise.”] George Kish used the “Josephine survey” and Johannes Lipszky’s “General Map of Hungary” to show the linguistic diversity of Hungary prior to the first and second world wars. [George Kish, “Spoken Language and Nationality as Shown on Lipszky’s Map of Hungary (1806).”] James Akerman and David Buisseret combined their interests to understand Tassin’s national atlas in terms of the development of atlases in the 17th century. The authors noted the continued importance of Provincial maps in this atlas and suggested that it predated royal attempts to impose administrative unity on the realm. [James Akerman and David Buisseret, “The State as Invisible Patron: A Study of Christophe Tassin’s *Les Cartes Générales de toutes les Provinces de France*.”]

Papers that explored the theme of the use of maps in establishing frontiers and settling border disputes touched on events stretching from the 14th to the 20th century. Interestingly, they were all focused on Germanic territorial disputes. Guntram Herb traced the German cartographic response to the Polish-German border delimitations of the Versailles Treaty. He considered the power of maps in forming political consensus and the numerous ways in which political views could be and were expressed cartographically. [Guntram Herb, “A Concern for Justice or Aspirations for Expansion? The German Cartographic Response to the Versailles Treaty Provisions for the Eastern Borders of Germany.”] The depiction of borders, and especially the borders of the Holy Roman Empire, was traced from the Romweg map to the late 18th century by Uta Lindgren. [Uta Lindgren, “Les Frontières de l’Allemagne (le Vieux Reich) dans la Cartographie d’avant 1800.”] Joachim Neumann argued that Johann Morell’s map of the Margrave of Baden was not made according to rigorous standards of accuracy but to support the territorial claims of Wilhelm I (the Margrave of Baden) against the claims of the Bishop of Speyer. [Joachim Neumann, “The Beginning of Official Cartography in the Margraviates of

Baden.”] Józef Babicz argued that Cardinal Fillastre was the author or overseer of the map used in the settlement of the Polish-Teutonic war. [Józef Babicz, “Le Cardinal Guillaume Fillastre (1347–1428), Rédacteur Présumé de la Carte Utilisée pendant le Procès Polono-Teutonique.”]

There were also a number of presentations which did not have themes or a major focus common to any other papers at the conference. Numa Broc brought de la Guillotière’s 1613 map of France to the attention of the conference participants by exploring briefly what little is known of the cartographer’s background, the region the map covers, the manner in which relief, habitation and place-names are depicted, its errors and distortions, the sources employed in its construction, its impact, and the way in which it was an advancement over its predecessors. [Numa Broc “La France de la Guillotière.”] Dennis Reinhartz focused on Herman Moll and described him as a borrower and popularizer of information. He demonstrated Moll’s influence by tracing the depiction of the five routes taken by the Spanish gold galleons through the Caribbean (for the benefit of the buccaneers) from Moll to modern maps put out by the National Geographic. [Dennis Reinhartz, “Additions to the Gulf and Indies Maps of Herman Moll.”] A 16th-century map of hunting lands was analyzed by Otto Stochdorph and the source of its error was found to be the cartographer’s concern with design and balance of detail rather than any systematic geodetic distortion. [Otto Stochdorph, “Some Cartographical Data on the Circular ‘Puerschgerichtskarte’ (1564) of Rottweil on the Neckar (Southern Germany).”] Russian forest-mapping near Moscow of the early 19th century and its value for historical geography was reviewed by A. V. Postnikov. [A. V. Postnikov, “On the History of Cartographic Studies of Forest and Land Resources of the Non-Charnozem Area in the First Half of the 19th Century.”]

In conclusion, the author would like to thank the Conference organizers, especially Monique Pelletier and Mireille Pastoreau, for making the Paris conference a possibility and such a success.

Anne Godlewska

Assistant Professor of Geography
Queen’s University

Map Talk

For my part, I cannot but laugh when I see numbers of persons drawing maps of the world without having any reason to guide them; making, as they do, the ocean-stream to run all round the earth, and the earth itself to be an exact circle, as if described by a pair of compasses, with Europe and Asia just of the same size. The truth in this matter I will now proceed to explain in a very few words, making it clear what the real size of each region is, and what shape should be given them.

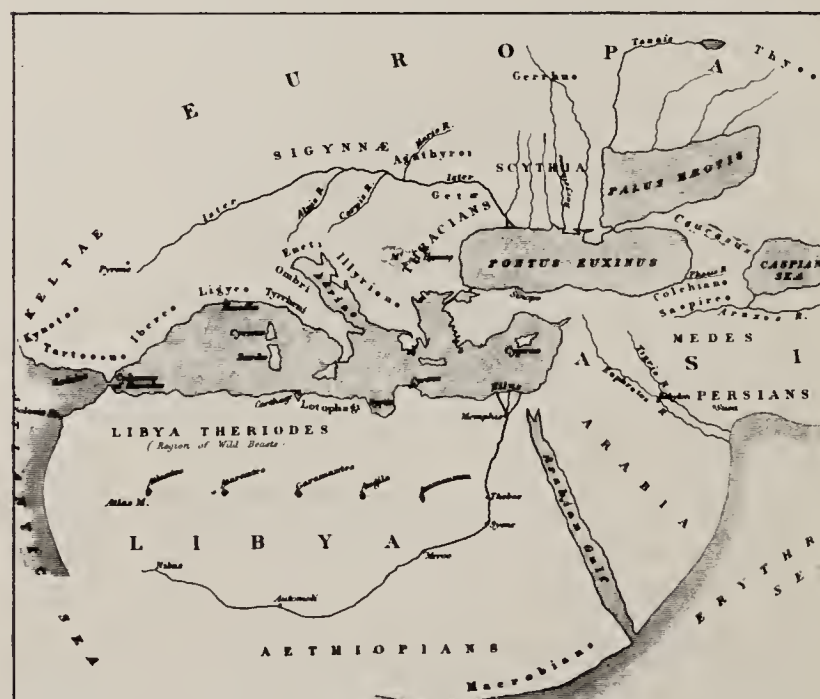
The Persians inhabit a country which extends to the southern or Erythraean Sea; above them, to the north are the Medes; beyond the Medes, the Sapseirians; beyond them, the Colchians, reaching to the northern sea, into which the Phasis empties itself. These four nations fill the whole space from one sea to the other.

West of these nations there project into the sea two tracts which I will now describe; one, beginning at the river Phasis on the north, stretches along the Euxine and the Hellespont to Sigeum in the Troad; while on the south it reaches from the Myriandrian gulf, which adjoins Phoenicia, to the Triopic promontory. This is one of the tracts, and is inhabited by thirty different nations.

The other starts from the country of the Persians, and stretches into the Erythraean Sea, containing first Persia, then Assyria, and after Assyria, Arabia. It ends, that is to say it is considered to end, though it does not really come to a termination, at the Arabian Gulf—the gulf whereinto Darius conducted the canal which he made from the Nile. Between Persia and Phoenicia lies a broad and ample tract of country, after which the region I am describing skirts our sea, stretching from Phoenicia along the coast of Palestine-Syria till it comes to Egypt, where it terminates. This entire tract contains but three nations.

Excerpted from Herodotus, *The Histories*, 4:36-39
Contributed by Robert Karrow

The World According to Hecataeus, from Edward Herbert Bunbury, *A History of Ancient Geography Among the Greeks and Romans* (London, 1883)



The World According to Herodotus, also from Bunbury

Notes from Our Fellows

The Asian-American Connection

Early in the sixteenth century, European navigators and explorers realized that the lands that Columbus had discovered were not the westernmost provinces of Asia, but a New World. This realization raised questions. Exactly what was the relationship of this New World to Asia? Was it an entirely new continent or was it somehow joined to Asia?

European mapmakers were divided on the question. One side, represented by Gerard Mercator's 1538 double-cordiform map of the world, showed the two continents as separate. (see Figure 1) In this case, they were divided by a wide ocean called *Oceanus Orientalis Indicus*. The other view, that the two continents were connected, is best illustrated by Giacomo Gastaldi's oval world map of 1546. The *Universale*, as it was titled, linked the two continents at approximately 40° latitude. In this view, America was a peninsula of Asia – a peninsula of continental proportions, but a peninsula nevertheless.



1 World map, double-cordiform, depicting Asia and America as separate continents, copied from that of Mercator 1538, by Antonio Salamanca, 1550 (The Newberry Library, Novacco Collection)



2 World map showing the Asian and American continents joined at about 40° latitude, by Paolo Forlani, 1560 (The Newberry Library, Novacco Collection)

Gastaldi's map appeared at about the time that the idea of an Asian-American connection began to fall from grace among geographical thinkers. Many aspects of the *Universale* were widely copied by other cartographers, but the idea that the continents were joined had few imitators outside of Gastaldi's home city of Venice. Paolo Forlani and other Venetian publishers produced versions of the map into the 1570s (see Figure 2), but outside of Italy, by the 1550s, the concept was virtually dead. Gastaldi himself abandoned the idea in ca. 1561 when he published his *Cosmographia Universale*, a magnificent woodcut map which shows a Strait of Anian dividing the American and Asian continents.

Actual discovery had little to do with this change in geographic thinking. Although ultimately proved wrong, there was no evidence in the sixteenth century that the concept of an Asian-American connection was incorrect. Henry R. Wagner, the map historian, was charitable when he called Gastaldi's idea of a Strait of Anian "simply a good guess." Vitus Bering would not verify that a strait actually existed in that part of the world until 1728. The view that the continents were connected died because it had fallen out of fashion. Most geographical



3 The "Cosmographia," by Paulus Cimerlinus, 1566 (The Newberry Library, Novacco Collection)

thinkers in the sixteenth century, particularly those living in northern Europe, believed fervently in a northwest passage linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Throughout the century, navigators searched for this passage, never finding it nor producing any evidence that it existed. Even so, this geographical "fashion" became standard on many printed maps of the century. Given the demand for maps showing a navigable strait between the continents, it is understandable why Gastaldi should abandon his map showing the connection between the continents. It was simply not a commercially viable idea.

The Newberry Library's Novacco Collection is an unusually rich collection of maps relating to sixteenth-century Italian cartography. It includes a rare copy of Gastaldi's 1546 *Universale*; several of Paolo Forlani's rerenderings of that map; and a copy of Paulus Cimerlinus' *Cosmographia* (1566), a magnificent depiction of Asia and America as one continent. (see Figure 3)

Errol Wayne Stevens
Smith Center Fellow

Newberry Acquisitions

The Library has recently acquired some manuscript material composed by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782). D'Anville was a famous figure in his day. Appointed *géographe du roi* to the King of France when he was 22, d'Anville published over 200 maps and composed many other works concerning cartography. His name is best known these days to historians of cartography because of his great map collection, preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The D'Anville Collection comprises about 10,000 maps, many of the greatest interest, covering the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and ranging all over the world in subject.

The d'Anville documents acquired by the Library fall into three groups: draft letters to the Jesuit geographer Jean-Baptiste Du Halde, concerning the latter's references to the papal line of demarcation established at Tordesillas in 1494; miscellaneous papers dating to about 1746, and concerning an apparently contemporary dispute between Spain and Portugal over the line; and, a five-page letter, signed "d'Anville" and apparently directed to a French minister, concerning the history of the line.

The plate shown here is the last page of this letter, with the signature. Beginning on the previous page, this section runs in translation as follows: "Concerning their right of possession over the new lands, the temporal powers have conceded this formality since the pontificate of Martin V.

"Among the documents about which I have just spoken, there is one which may seem very strange. It is the sale of 20 degrees which Charles V made to Portugal, which being added to the 180 degrees of a hemisphere, would only leave 160 to Castille. This business was agreed upon at Badajoz, on the frontier of Castille, and very close to the Portuguese border.

"These then are the clarifications which I can bring to bear on this quarrel. I shall be very flattered if they can be of some use to an infinitely skillful minister."

D'Anville is here referring to the long controversy between Spain and Portugal concerning the line along which the meridian of demarcation ought to

run in the East Indies; it should be 180 degrees round from the line in the Atlantic, but where was that? The conventional history is that having failed to settle the matter at a joint meeting with the Portuguese at Badajoz in 1524, Charles V resolved the

quarrel by buying out the Portuguese claim in 1529. D'Anville appears to put forward a different version of these events, and it would be interesting to follow his reasoning through the other manuscripts contained in this collection.

qu'ils prétendoient sur les nouvelles terres — découvertes, ont admis cette formalité depuis le pontificat de Martin V.

Entre les pièces dont je veux de parler, il y en avoit une qui pourra paroître fort extraordinaire (c'est la vente de 20 degrés que Charles quint. faisoit au Portugal, & qui étant ajoutée aux 180. degrés d'un hémisphère, n'en laissoit que 160 à la Castille. Cette affaire avoit été traitée à Badajoz, — sur la frontière de Castille, et très près des limites du Portugal —

Voilà le éclaircissement que je puis donner sur ce qui est en litige. Je serai très flatté qu'il puisse être de quelque utilité à un Ministre infiniment habile.

d'Anville

Signature page of a letter from d'Anville referring to the papal line of demarcation of 1494

Smith Center Announcements

Mapline

Direct subscribers to *Mapline* will find enclosed with this issue of the newsletter the form for renewing subscriptions for 1988. Please note that due to rising costs of production, we find it necessary to raise the yearly subscription rate as follows: \$8.00 for U.S. and North America, and \$10.00 for other subscribers. Please make every effort to renew by February 1988 so that there will be no delays in mailing the March 1988 issue. If, by chance, you have paid in advance for 1988 or 1989 and receive a copy of the renewal form, would you kindly fill in the form specifying that you have already paid and return it to us. This will facilitate our making our current mailing list as correct as possible. If you use a subscription service or are a member of the Chicago or Michigan Map Societies and you receive a form, you may just ignore it.

Smith Center Fellowships

The Smith Center offers a number of short-term and long-term fellowships each year. These fellowships are designed to enable scholars to spend time in residence at The Newberry Library working with the Library's extensive map collection and primary source material relating to the history of cartography. Short-term fellowships may be for two weeks to five months and carry a monthly stipend of \$750. A limited number of long-term awards are available for six to twelve months with a maximum stipend of \$25,000. Applications for short-term fellowships are considered twice a year with deadlines of 1 March and 15 October. The annual deadline for long-term fellowships is 1 March. For additional information and application materials, write to Maureen Flanagan, Assistant Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Briefly Noted

Collection Announcements

Historical Society of Michigan. To celebrate the sesquicentennial of statehood, the Society has reproduced the "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin," issued in 1836 and based on a 1829 map by the mapmaker John Farmer. Among the map's interesting features are its diagonal orientation, done in order to include fully Michigan's upper peninsula and the full extent of Lake Superior; the extensive notations of journeys of exploration, such as Long's expedition to the source of the Minnesota River and Lewis and Clark's ascent of the Missouri; and the inclusion of Toledo in the Michigan Territory.

"Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin" measures 20" × 33.5" and is printed in its authentic four colors. Extensive parts of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are shown. There is also a detailed insert of the St. Mary's River along Sault Ste. Marie where it forms the boundary between American and British Territory. Each map also includes an explanatory essay by David Bosse, Curator of Maps at the William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan.

The map is priced at \$9.28 for Michigan residents; out-of-state orders are \$9.00; and Canadian orders are \$11.00. Orders should be sent to the Historical Society of Michigan, 2117 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

The Library, California State University, Fullerton. The Library announces the renaming of The Collection for the History of Cartography as **The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History of Cartography**, in honor of the collection's founder. The collection is comprised of 1,500 antique maps illustrating the major themes in the history of cartography before 1900, with special strengths in the English, French, and Spanish origins of the Americas and the Pacific rim. It also contains 2,000 books and periodicals on cartography, geography, and exploration.

The British Library Map Library. The Map Library announces the appointment of Karen S. Cook as Research Assistant. Dr. Cook studied cartography and the history of cartography at the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin, Madison, from where she received her Ph.D. in 1978. She has spent the past two years as an Honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Geography, Birkbeck College, studying the development of the geological map in nineteenth-century England, France, and Germany.

Conferences and Exhibitions

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to plan an Exhibition on "Columbus and the World Map." The project, designed to coincide with the quincentenary of the first voyage of Columbus in 1992, will be directed by Dr. Brian Harley of the UWM Geography Department together with Dr. Roman Drazniowski, Curator of the University's American Geographical Society Collection. Dr. David Buisseret of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center at The Newberry Library, David Bosse of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, and Dr. John Parker of the James Bell Ford Library at the University of Minnesota will collaborate on the project. The four institutions will pool their expertise and resources to produce this exhibition, whose emphasis will be on maps of the period, using their images and the historical, scientific, and cultural events they portray as a means of reinterpreting the Columbian encounter for both the scholarly and public audiences; and to publish a catalog.

The planned exhibition will contain many of the rare original maps and artifacts which recorded the discovery and exploration of the New World. Its proposed themes include European maps and mapping on the eve of the Columbian voyages; Columbus and cartography; the earliest cartographic images of the Americas in manuscript and printed maps; the impact of the Columbian discoveries on European cartography (including maps of the Ottoman encounter with the New World); maps as seen from an American Indian point of view; and the ideology of cartographic decoration.

Plans call for the exhibition to be on view from the end of 1989 through 1992. Inquiries are welcome at the project office. Please contact Mark

Warhus, Coordinator, The Center for Map History, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P. O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201, 414/229-4101.

The British Library. The British Library's major autumn exhibition, "Views of the Past: Drawing As a Record of Place," runs until 31 January 1988 in the King's Library. The exhibit is a selection from the Library's collection of topographical drawings and watercolors, dating from medieval times to the late nineteenth century, depicting images of places and buildings by accomplished artists such as Rowlandson, Mulready, Dayes and Grimm, and by gifted amateurs.

Among the items exhibited are the first real view of London, seen at the end of the Wars of the Roses; Queen Elizabeth's procession leaving the gateway of the Tower of London on the eve of her coronation; Tahiti as Captain Cook saw it two centuries ago; and the city of Boston under siege at the beginning of the American War of Independence. Of particular interest are the works showing buildings and landscapes throughout late Georgian England. Fountains Abbey, Stourhead, Felbrigg House, Arundel Castle, and Exeter Cathedral are among the places featured. Also included are depictions of many places no longer standing: houses on the corner of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane demolished in 1799; a section of Knightsbridge pulled down to make way for the Albert Gate improvements in the 1840s; and Sunderland Iron Bridge replaced by the present bridge in 1929.

Further information about the exhibition is available from Ann Payne, Western Manuscripts, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, telephone 01-323 7504. Color transparencies and black-and-white prints of a number of the exhibit items are available from Susan Easton, The British Library, Press and Public Relations, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH, telephone 01-323 7111. A book of the exhibit, prepared by Ann Payne and titled "Views of the Past," (£5.95) is available from the bookshop at Great Russell Street, or by mail from Publications Sales Unit, The British Library, Document Supply Centre, Boston Spa, Wetherby, W. Yorkshire LS23 7BQ.

Recent Publications

Mapping the North American Plains: Essays on the History of Cartography/Frederick C. Luebke, Frances W. Kaye, and Gary E. Moulton, eds. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. 239p. ISBN 0-8061-2044-4. (Order from University of Oklahoma Press, P. O. Box 1657, Hagerstown, MD 21741.)

Most of the eleven essays in this volume are based on papers read at a symposium sponsored by the Center for Great Plains Studies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in April 1983. They cover the mapping of the Plains from the pre-settlement period to the end of the nineteenth century. The book, like the symposium itself, presents a nicely balanced approach, including two essays on Indian mapping, one on the instruments used in the Lewis and Clark expedition, others on military and land-use mapping, and on the maps of the Hudson's Bay Company and the General Land Office. More general survey essays treat exploratory mapping before 1800, mapping from 1800 to 1860, and the mapping of the Missouri River. Finally, a fully annotated catalog of the fine exhibition that accompanied the symposium is included. The book is well-designed and made, and its large format allows for usable reproductions of 84 maps. All but three of these chapters were published in several issues of the *Great Plains Quarterly*, but their reappearance in one volume, with larger illustrations, two new essays, and a catalog of the exhibition, constitutes a valuable contribution to the history of American cartography.

The XIT Ranch Map of 1885/Lewis M. Buttery. Old Maps of the Southwest, no. 7 (Order from Lewis M. Buttery, Old Maps of the Southwest, 407 W. First Street, Lampasas, TX 76550 \$18.00 + \$2.00 for postage and handling.)

Over a period of 15 years, Lewis M. Buttery has published seven portfolios with reproductions of maps (or details from maps) showing the southwestern United States. The facsimiles are clear,

black-and-white copies, printed on a heavyweight stock and are accompanied by helpful essays and commentaries on the maps. The XIT Ranch map itself is a simple affair about 9" × 7", but Buttery uses it as the centerpiece for what it is, in effect, a facsimile atlas of the Texas Panhandle and the *Llano estacado*. Maps in this portfolio range from the 1746 d'Anville to maps of the Yellow House Ranch lands in the 1920s and a relief map of 1975. This is a solid contribution to local historical geography.

Problemi e metodi nello studio della rappresentazione ambientale/Pietro Zanlari, ed. Istituto di Architettura e Disegno, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Università degli Studi di Parma, Parma, Italy, 1987. 124 p., 10 black-and-white plates.

This publication is a collection of the papers and *interventi* presented at a conference in Parma, 22 March 1986. The three topics covered by the conference were "Conservation and valuation of cartographic sources"; "The place of cartography: the representation of territory as a source or as a discipline"; and "Techniques in the representation of territory. Problems and methods of study." This volume will interest most those in the history of cartography who wish to know more about the state of the field among Italian scholars. Among the most engaging essays in this regard are those of Vladimiro Valerio and Massimo Quaini addressing the second of these topics: whether cartography is a separate discipline or whether it is a source for a variety of disciplines. Valerio, while admitting to some exaggeration in the picture he paints, contends that the history of cartography exists neither on an academic nor an institutional level in Italy. Rather, it has been subsumed within other disciplines, such as geography, the history of the city or of the countryside, and this situation he regrets because he believes that it keeps Italian scholars from participating in international organizations and initiatives in the history of cartography. Quaini, on the other hand, posits that the history of cartography is correctly part of, and makes significant contributions to, many disciplines. This is appropriate, he believes, because

cartography cannot be understood apart from the historical and political context of the maps and mapmakers. To bolster his position, he offers as examples the works of seventeenth-century Ligurian and Piedmont cartographers who were closely tied to the ruling houses. On the other two topics, there are several useful essays addressing archival problems for cartographic sources and contemporary mapping techniques being used by Italian scholars.

The Mapping of the American Southwest/Dennis Reinhartz and Charles C. Colley, eds. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1987. 84 p., 7 color and 24 black-and-white plates. ISBN 0-89096-237-5. (Order from Texas A & M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, Texas 77843.)

This well-produced little book contains four papers delivered at a symposium held at the University of Texas at Arlington in the winter of 1983. The four themes are: Spanish and French Mapping of the Gulf of Mexico in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries; Herman Moll, Geographer: an Early Eighteenth-century European View of the American Southwest; United States Army Mapping in Texas, 1848-1850; Images of the Southwest in Nineteenth-century Atlases. Collections of this kind are always welcome, for it is only by the patient assembling of much local work that we shall eventually come to an understanding of the great lines of the history of cartography in North America.

Exhibition Catalogs

Land of the Cossacks: Antiquarian Maps of Ukraine/Bohdan S. Kordan, curator. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 1987. 56 p., 24 black-and-white plates. (Order from Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Avenue East, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B OL6, Canada \$10.00 postpaid.)

This is the catalog from an exhibition held between March and May of 1987 at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg. It consists basically of reproductions of 24 maps of the Ukraine from the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries, with in each case a commentary, in both English and Ukrainian, on the facing page. Some of the placenames are hard to read, but the catalog has been carefully printed, so that most details come out with the help of a magnifying glass. There is a short introduction, and a bibliography, so that altogether this little catalog forms a welcome addition to the sparse literature in English on the cartography of the Ukraine.

Espace français: vision et aménagement, xvi-xix siècle/catalog of an exhibition organized by the Direction des Archives de France. Paris: Archives Nationales, 1987. 192 p., numerous plates in color and in black-and-white. ISBN 2-86000-135-2. (Order from La Documentation française, 124, rue Henri-Barbusse, 93308 Aubervilliers, Cedex, France.)

This splendid exhibition catalog is divided into eight main sections: estate plans; maps of France as a whole; administrative maps; military maps; thematic maps; maps of roads and bridges; town plans; and planning maps. It is extremely rich, with the total number of objects exhibited amounting to 270, and contains much material unfamiliar even to specialists in the history of cartography in France. Indeed, the plates are so clear that it would serve as a sort of inventory of the most spectacular items in the French archives, and will be useful even for those who could not see the original exhibition.

Océans des hommes/François Bellec. Paris, Ouest-France, 1987. 236 p., numerous plates in color and black-and-white. ISBN 2-7373-0040-1. *Océans des hommes*/catalog of an exhibition held at the Musée de la Marine (Paris) from May to September, 1987. 94 p. (Both these publications are available from the Musée de la Marine, Palais de Chaillot, Paris XVIe, France.)

These two books, confusingly both titled *Océans des hommes*, are respectively a monograph on ships and navigation, and the catalog of a huge exhibition, with 535 entries. The monograph, by François Bellec, contains reproductions of many maps from French archives, and of ships from

French collections. It starts in the classical Mediterranean and carries through until the eighteenth century. The exhibition catalog, which is sold with the monograph, contains the 535 entries, some of them bare mentions, but others containing useful information. There is very little coordination between the catalog and the monograph, but they together provide an interesting summary of the great wealth of French collections in early modern maritime and cartographic history.

Le Musée des Plans-Reliefs: Hôtel national des Invalides/Catherine Brisac. Paris: Pygmalion, 1987. 92 p., many plates. (Order from Editions Pygmalion/Gérard Watelet, 70 avenue de Breteuil, 75007, Paris, France.)

From the time of Louis XIV down to 1870, French monarchs and ministers used to commission huge models of strategic towns, mostly on the frontier of the country, and these were stored in the attics of the Invalides, where wounded veterans were also lodged. Eventually this collection grew very large, and about five years ago there was a move to disperse plans of towns to their modern counterparts in the provinces. Now this move has been countermanded, and instead a new museum has been created at the Invalides, in which the models are shown to great advantage; this publication is a brief guide to the collection. From the point of view of readers of *Mapline*, the collection is of great interest as showing an alternative to town plans for the depiction of urban features. It is also highly instructive to compare contemporary plans with these fine models, scrupulous in their detailed accuracy.

Calendar

9 January 1988

The New York Map Society will meet at 11:00 A.M. to hear a lecture by Ernesto Vega Pagan

entitled "The Paria Chart: Columbus' First Partial Map of the New World." Future meetings will be held **6 February, 5 March, 1 April**, and at the meeting of **7 May**, Joseph Porder will present a lecture on "Cartography in Antiquity."

21 January 1988

The Chicago Map Society will meet and hear a presentation by Dr. Simone Zurawski of DePaul University. She will speak about "Jacques Callot's Plan of the Siege of Breda, 1625." The Society's meeting of **18 February** will be addressed by Harry Stern, whose topic will be "A Place in the Sun: A Brief Survey of Gulf Coast Cartography." The **17 March** gathering of the Society will hear Dr. Brian Harley of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee speaking about "Elephants for Want of Towns: Another Look at Map Decoration."

6-10 April 1988

The annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers will be held in Phoenix, AZ. For further information contact: AAG Annual Meeting, 1710 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, 202/234-1450; Malcolm Comeaux, Local Arrangements Chair, Department of Geography, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 602/965-7533; or Leland R. Peterson, Program Chair, Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, 602/621-1652.

9-14 July 1988

New Orleans, Louisiana will be the site for the meeting of the American Library Association, Map and Geography Round Table. For information, contact Mary Larsgaard, ALA MAGERT Program Chair, Golden, CO 80401, 303/273-3697.

21-26 August 1988

The 26th International Geographical Congress will meet at the University of Sydney. For information, please contact IGU Congress Secretariat, GPO Box 1929, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.